



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Twin Cities Field Office
4101 American Blvd E.
Bloomington, Minnesota 55425-1665

October 23, 2009

Patrick Smith
Geronimo Wind Energy
5050 Lincoln Drive #420
Edina, Minnesota 55436

Re: Paynesville Wind Farm Review, Stearns County, Minnesota
FWS TAILS #32410-2009-FA-0144

Dear Mr. Smith:

This is in response to your July 21, 2009, request for our review of the proposed Paynesville Wind Farm in Stearns County, Minnesota. The proposed project includes the installation of wind turbines, and associated infrastructure including roads, transmission lines, and staging areas. The revised macro-siting project boundary sent to our office on October 14, 2009, covers a total area of approximately 15,332 acres located in all or parts of sections 1, 11-13 and 22-27, Township 123 North, Range 33 West; sections 4-9, 16-22 and 29-32, Township 123 North, Range 32 West; sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, Township 122 North, Range 32 West; and section 36, Township 124 North, Range 33 West, Stearns County, Minnesota.

Representatives from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), Geronimo Wind Energy, HDR, and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) participated in a meeting/conference call on July 21, 2009, to discuss the project proposal, wildlife survey recommendations, setback recommendation, and potential migratory bird issues related to this project.

The following comments are being provided pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. This information is being provided to assist you in making an informed decision regarding wildlife issues, site selection, project design, and compliance with applicable laws.

The Service has been in contact with the DNR as they have developed recommended survey protocols and site evaluations that will satisfy both state and federal wildlife statutes, and this letter describes these measures, in part. We appreciate your early coordination with both the Service and the DNR, and recommend continued collaboration on this project to ensure wildlife and habitat issues are fully and appropriately addressed.

The Fish and Wildlife Service supports the development of wind power as an alternative energy source. However, wind farms can have negative impacts on wildlife and their

habitats if not sited and designed with potential wildlife and habitat impacts in mind. Selection of the best sites for turbine placement is enhanced by ruling out sites with known, high concentrations of birds and/or bats passing within the rotor-swept area of the turbines or where the effects of habitat fragmentation will be detrimental. In support of wind power generation as a wildlife-friendly, renewable source of power, development sites with comparatively low bird, bat and other wildlife values would be preferable and would have relatively lower impacts on wildlife.

The Service recommends that impacts to streams and wetlands be avoided, and buffers surrounding these systems be preserved. Streams and wetlands provide valuable habitat for fish and wildlife resources, and the filtering capacity of wetlands helps to improve water quality. Naturally-vegetated buffers surrounding these systems are also important in preserving their wildlife-habitat and water quality-enhancement properties. Furthermore, forested riparian systems (wooded areas adjacent to streams) provide important stopover habitat for birds migrating through the region.

The proposed activities do not constitute a water-dependent activity, as described in the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines, 40 CFR 230.10. Therefore, practicable alternatives that do not impact aquatic sites are presumed to be available, unless clearly demonstrated otherwise. Therefore, before applying for a Section 404 permit, the client should closely evaluate all project alternatives that do not affect streams or wetlands, and if possible, select an alternative that avoids impacts to the aquatic resource. If water resources will be impacted, the St. Paul District of the Corps of Engineers should be contacted for possible need of a Section 404 permit.

Federally-listed Threatened, Endangered, and Candidate Species

Because of the potential for wind power projects to impact federally-listed species, they are subject to the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544) section 9 provisions governing "take," similar to any other development project. "Take" incidental to a lawful activity may be authorized through the initiation of formal consultation, if a Federal agency is involved. If a federal agency, federal funding, or a federal permit are not involved in the project, an incidental take permit pursuant to section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA may be obtained upon completion of a satisfactory habitat conservation plan for the listed species. However, there is no mechanism for authorizing incidental take after the project is constructed and operational.

Currently, there are no federally-listed candidate, threatened, or endangered species within Stearns County. At any point during project planning, construction, or operation, should additional information on listed or proposed species become available, or new species are listed that may be affected by the project, consultation should be reinitiated with the Twin Cities Field Office.

Migratory Birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712; MBTA) implements four treaties that provide for international protection of migratory birds. The MBTA prohibits taking, killing, possession, transportation, and importation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically authorized by the Department of the Interior. Bald and golden eagles are afforded additional legal protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d). Unlike the Endangered Species Act, neither the MBTA nor its implementing regulations at 50 CFR Part 21, provide for permitting of “incidental take” of migratory birds.

Monitoring should be conducted to assess the daily movement patterns of any species of raptor, ground nesting grassland bird, and ground nesting shorebirds whose nest is located within the proposed project site or within two miles of the proposed project site. During the incubation and rearing stage, the location of adult birds should be tracked for at least 4 hours twice per week until consistent activity patterns are established. These monitoring dates will be determined based upon identified species within two miles of the project boundary. Alternate monitoring strategies that assess the degree to which nesting birds utilize the proposed project site will be considered. Information collected will be used to document how frequently the birds enter the proposed project site, and this information can be utilized during micro-siting to minimize substantial risks to birds within close proximity of the project site.

The recommended monitoring outlined above is based on Natural Heritage survey data; which records indicate the recent observations of a bald eagle nesting area along the Sauk River to the north of the proposed project site, upland sandpiper and Wilson’s phalarope individuals within the Roscoe Prairie Scientific and Natural Area (SNA), and marbled godwit individuals within the proposed project area and to the northwest, east, and southeast of the proposed project area.

The Service’s Office of Law Enforcement serves its mission to protect federal trust wildlife species in part by actively monitoring industries known to negatively impact wildlife, and assessing their compliance with Federal law. These industries include oil/gas productions sites, cyanide heap/leach mining operations, industrial waste water sites, and wind power sites. There is no threshold as to the number of birds incidentally killed by wind power sites, or other industry, past which the Service will seek to initiate enforcement action. However, the Service is less likely to prioritize enforcement action against a site operator that is cooperative in seeking and implementing measures to mitigate take of protected wildlife.

Migratory Bird Concentration Areas and Conservation Lands

We also recommend that no turbines be located within ¼ mile of Conservation Reserve Program, Wetland Reserve Program, or other similar federally- or state-funded restoration projects.

Service-owned Lands

The Zion Waterfowl Production Area (WPA) is located directly adjacent to the east boundary of the proposed project area. The Lake Henry and Bauman WPAs are essentially surrounded by the proposed project area. The Service generally recommends a minimum setback distance of ½ mile from WPAs. The Service recommends that the proposed project area separating the Bauman and Lake Henry WPAs be taken out of project consideration, along with the proposed project area between the two previously-mentioned WPAs and Lake Henry to the west. Placement of wind turbines within any of the above listed areas may interfere with migratory bird flight path between the WPAs and Lake Henry.

Interim Service Guidelines

Research into the actual causes of bat and bird collisions with wind turbines is limited. To assist Service field staffs in review of wind farm proposals, as well as aid wind energy companies in developing best practices for siting and monitoring of wind farms, the Service published *Interim Guidelines to Avoid and Minimize Wildlife Impacts from Wind Turbines* (2003). We encourage any company/licensee proposing a new wind farm to consider the following excerpted suggestions from the guidelines in an effort to minimize impacts to migratory birds and bats.

- 1) Pre-development evaluations of potential wind farm sites to be conducted by a team of Federal and/or State agency wildlife professions with no vested interest in potential sites;
- 2) Rank potential sites by risk to wildlife;
- 3) Avoid placing turbines in documented locations of federally-listed species;
- 4) Avoid locating turbines in known bird flyways or migration pathways, or near areas of high bird concentrations (i.e., rookeries, leks, refuges, riparian corridors, etc.);
- 5) Avoid locating turbines near known bat hibernation, breeding, or maternity colonies, in migration corridors, or in flight paths between colonies and feeding areas;
- 6) Configure turbine arrays to avoid potential avian mortality where feasible. Implement storm water management practices that do not create attractions for birds, and maintain contiguous habitat for area-sensitive species;
- 7) Avoid fragmenting large, contiguous tracts of wildlife habitat;
- 8) Use tubular supports with pointed tops rather than lattice supports to minimize bird perching and nesting opportunities;
- 9) If taller turbines (top of rotor-swept area is greater than 199 feet above ground level) require lights for aviation safety, the minimum amount of lighting specified by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) should be used. Unless otherwise requested by the FAA,

only white strobe lights should be used at night, and should be of the minimum intensity and frequency of flashes allowable. Red lights should not be used, as they appear to attract night-migrating birds at a higher rate than white lights;

- 10) Adjust tower height to reduce risk of strikes in areas of high risk for wildlife.

The full text of the guidelines is available at

<http://www.fws.gov/habitatconservation/wind.pdf>. The Service believes that implementing these guidelines may help reduce mortality caused by wind turbines. We encourage you to consider these guidelines in the planning and design of the project. We particularly encourage placement of turbines away from any large wetland, stream corridor, or wooded areas, and avoiding placing turbines between nearby habitat blocks.

If this proposal is to move forward, we strongly recommend that on-the-ground surveys using radar, infrared and/or acoustic monitoring be conducted during the peak of spring and fall bird migrations and during the breeding season over a period of several years (consistent with the Service's *Interim Guidelines, op. cit.*) to identify breeding and feeding areas and migration stopover sites. Observations made from greater than ¼ mile of target areas are likely to be insufficient to accurately assess bird use of the landscape, particularly if the observer is moving. Generalized ground research survey protocols, such as those followed in the Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey (Smith 1995) and the North American Breeding Bird Survey (Pardieck 2001), among others, often do not accept observations made at greater than ¼ mile from the observer due in part to high probabilities of missed detections (R. Russell, personal communication). Furthermore, spring and fall raptor migration surveys may be necessary, as will surveys to document movement patterns of bald eagles that may use the project area or surrounding habitat. We request that any on-the-ground survey protocols be consistent with the Service's Interim Guidelines (2003), and be coordinated with this office and with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources prior to implementation.

Pre-construction Surveys

The Service recommends that Geronimo Wind Energy and their consultants conduct rigorous assessments of bird and bat use of the area before proceeding with project design (i.e., preliminary siting of specific turbines). We strongly recommend development of a protocol for bird/bat surveys at this site, and specific consideration should be given to the potential for occurrence of marbled godwit within the proposed project area. We encourage Geronimo Wind Energy to maintain consistency with other wind farm survey protocols, thus allowing us to compare results with other wind farm survey data. These comparisons will potentially provide valuable information that can be applied in future wind farm/turbine macro- and micro-siting.

In addition to on-the-ground (point or transect) surveys, we recommend that the assessments include the use of mobile, horizontally- and vertically-scanning radar to study the direction, altitude, and numbers of flying animals moving through and within the project area during the fall and spring migration of birds and bats, and the breeding period of birds in the area. We recommend that radar be employed for 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during migration,

and at a minimum from dawn to dusk during the breeding period. Radar studies are providing useful information in evaluating bird and bat activity at wind generation sites in Wisconsin, Vermont, Massachusetts and other locations. The use of radar coupled with ground-truthing (surveys) can provide a more complete assessment of bird and bat use of a potential wind project area than point counts or other traditional survey methods alone. Such information could inform project design and minimize potential mortality associated with the project.

We recommend installation of two AnaBat SDI detectors per meteorological tower to be used within the project area, and recording of bat echolocation calls through November 15, 2009, and from March 15 - November 15, 2010. One AnaBat detector should be mounted at 5 meters above ground, and the other should be mounted as close to the rotor-swept area as possible. The AnaBat's sensitivity should be adjusted to detect a calibration tone at 20 meters. AnaBat units must monitor from 0.5 hour before sunset until 0.5 hour after sunrise. This will help to gauge bat activity and to some degree, to determine bat species/guild composition within the project area during spring and fall migration and the maternity season.

Post-construction Surveys

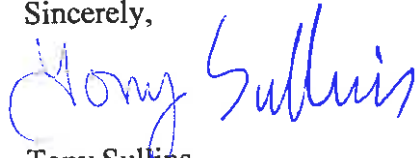
The Service recommends the project be monitored post-construction to determine impacts to migratory birds and bats. A specific post-construction monitoring plan should be prepared and reviewed by the Service and should include a scientifically robust, peer reviewed methodology of mortality surveys. Generally the Service recommends that surveys be conducted for a minimum of three years following construction to assess impacts to birds and bats. The duration of post construction surveys is project specific and will be determined based upon pre construction survey results. We also recommend that the post-construction mortality studies be conducted by an independent third party contractor with expertise in bird/bat mortality monitoring. Results of mortality surveys and other forms of monitoring should be used to adjust operations to reduce mortality if necessary and feasible, as well as improve design and siting of future wind generation facilities. **The Developer or its contractor should provide to this office each year, no later than December 31, copies of annual bird/bat mortality monitoring reports.**

Infrastructure Considerations

Development of transmission infrastructure associated with wind facilities also poses risks to wildlife. These risks include potential avian mortality, particularly electrocution of raptors (hawks, eagles, kites, falcons, and owls), that could occur when they attempt to perch on uninsulated or unguarded power poles. Recently published information about which types of power line poles and associated hardware (e.g., wires, transformers and conductors) pose the greatest danger of electrocution to raptors and what modifications can be made to reduce this threat can be found on the internet at <http://www.aplic.org/>

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on this proposed project. Please contact me at (612) 725-3548, ext. 2201, or Rich Davis, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, at (612) 725-3548, ext. 2214, if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Tony Sullins
Field Supervisor

cc: Michael DeRuyter, HDR Inc.
Kevin Mixon, MN DNR